

## UNITED KINGDOM

### a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
<b>I. TERRITORIAL SEA</b>	1878	Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	
	Oct 87	Territorial Sea Bill, 1987	12nm	
	Sep 91	Territorial Sea Act 1987	12nm	Isle of Man.
<b>II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, &amp; HISTORIC CLAIMS</b>	Sep 64	Territorial Waters Order-in-Council		Established straight baselines. (Hebrides).
	1979	Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order-in-Council 1979		Amends straight baselines.
<b>IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF</b>	Apr 64	Continental Shelf Act		Enabling legislation; claimed authority to prohibit shipping in designated areas around installations.
	May 64	Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas)		Geographical coordinates given defining continental shelf.
	Aug 65	Continental Shelf Order No. 1531		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Jun 68	Continental Shelf Order No. 891		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Apr 71	Continental Shelf Order No. 594		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Sep 74	Continental Shelf Order No. 1489		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Jul 76	Continental Shelf Order No. 1153		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Nov 77	Continental Shelf Order No. 1871		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Feb 78	Continental Shelf Order No. 178		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Jul 78	Continental Shelf Order No. 1029		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Nov 79	Continental Shelf Order No. 1447		Additional shelf areas defined.
<b>V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ</b>	Sep 64	Fishery Limits Act	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Jan 77	Order-in-Council based on 22 Dec 76 Fishery Limits Act	200nm or median	Fishing zone; repealed sections of 1964 act establishing 12nm limit.
	Feb 93	Exchange of Notes		Delimits fishing zones with France around the Bailiwick of Guernsey in the Channel Islands.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
<b>VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES</b>	Aug 60	Treaty		Delineating territorial sea with Cyprus in Akrotiri and Dhekelia.
	Jun 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway EIF.
	Dec 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the Netherlands EIF.
	Feb 67	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark EIF.
	Dec 72	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreement with FRG and boundary Protocols, altering boundaries with Denmark and the Netherlands, EIF.
	Jun 77 & Mar 78	Arbitral Award		Continental shelf boundary with France in English Channel (west of 0° 30'W) and Atlantic approaches delimited.
	Feb 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary extension agreement with Norway EIF.
	Feb 83	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with France for area east of 0° 30'W EIF.
	Apr 89	Agreement		Agreement with France changing status of part of Dover Strait boundary to a territorial sea boundary EIF.
	Jan 90	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Ireland EIF.
	Mar 93	Agreement		Boundary agreement with France in southern North Sea EIF.
	May 93	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Belgium EIF.
<b>VIII. LOS CONVENTION</b>	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.

## b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

### 1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

**A. LEGISLATION.** Following is the text of Order-in-Council of 25 September 1964 establishing the British straight baseline system:

1. This Order may be cited as the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 and shall come into operation on 30th September 1964.

2.--(1) Except as otherwise provided in Articles 3 and 4 of this Order, the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man is measured shall be low-water line along the coast, including the coast of all islands comprised in those territories.

(2) For the purposes of this Article a low-tide elevation which lies wholly or partly within the breadth of sea which would be territorial sea if all low-tide elevations were disregarded for the purpose of the measurement of the breadth thereof and if Article 3 of this Order were omitted shall be treated as an island.

3.--(1) The baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured between Cape Wrath and the Mull of Kintyre shall consist of the series of straight lines drawn so as to join successively, in the order in which they are there set out, the points identified by the co-ordinates of latitude and longitude in the first column of the Schedule to this Order, each being a point situated on the low-water line and on or adjacent to the feature, if any, named in the second column of that Schedule opposite to the co-ordinates of latitude and longitude of the point in the column.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall be without prejudice to the operation of Article 2 of this Order in relation to any island or low-tide elevation which for the purpose of that Article is treated as if it were an island, being an island or low-tide elevation which lies to seaward of the baseline specified in paragraph (1) of this Article.

4. In the case of the sea adjacent to a bay, the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured shall, subject to the provisions of Article 3 of this Order--

- (a) if the bay has only one mouth and the distance between the low-water line of the natural entrance points of the bay does not exceed 24 miles, be a straight line joining the said low-water lines;
- (b) if, because of the presence of islands, the bay has more than one mouth and the distances between the low-water lines of the natural entrance points of each mouth added together do not exceed 24 miles, be a series of straight lines across each of the mouths drawn so as to join the said low-water lines;
- (c) If neither paragraph (a) nor (b) of this Article applies, be a straight line 24 miles in length drawn from low-water line to low-water line within the bay in such a manner as to enclose the maximum area of water that is possible with a line of that length.

5.--(1) In this Order--

the expression "bay" means an indentation of the coast such that its area is not less than that of the semi-circle whose diameter is a line drawn across the mouth of the indentation, and for the purposes of this definition the area of an indentation shall be taken to be the area bounded by low-water line around the shore of the indentation and the straight line joining the low-water lines of its natural entrance points, and where, because of the presence of islands, an indentation has more than one mouth the length of the diameter of the semi-circle referred to shall be the sum of the lengths of the straight lines drawn across each of the mouths, and in calculating the area of an indentation the area of any islands lying within it shall be treated as part of the area of the indentation;

the expression "island" means a naturally formed area of land surrounded by water which is above water at mean high-water spring

the expression "low-tide elevation" means a naturally formed area of drying land surrounded by water which is below water at mean high-water spring tides.

(2) For the purposes of this Order, permanent harbour works which form an integral part of a harbour system shall be treated as forming part of the coast.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889 (a) shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

6. This order shall be published in the London Gazette, the Edinburgh Gazette and the Belfast Gazette.

#### Article 3

#### POINTS BETWEEN CAPE WRATH AND THE MULL OF KINTYRE JOINED TO FORM BASELINES

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W	Name
1	58 37 33	05 00 00	Cape Wrath
2	58 31 14	06 15 46	Lith Sgeir
3	58 29 08	06 20 27	Dell Rock
4	58 18 16	06 48 18	Tiumpan
5	58 17 40	06 52 54	Mas Sgeir
6	58 17 06	06 55 31	Stac nam Balg
7	58 14 33	07 02 00	Gallan Head
8	58 13 56	07 03 00	--

9	58	10	38	07	06	58	Eilean Molach
10	57	59	03	07	17	50	Gasker
11	57	41	15	07	43	00	Haskeir Eagach
12	57	32	33	07	43	46	Clettan a Fer
13	57	14	25	07	27	24	Rudha Ardvule
14	57	00	46	07	31	36	Greian Head
15	56	57	21	07	33	43	--
16	56	56	56	07	34	19	Ard Caolas
17	56	56	00	07	34	51	Biruastil
18	56	49	16	07	39	32	Guarsay Point
19	56	48	00	07	40	00	Sron an Duin
20	56	47	07	07	39	37	Berneray Island
21	56	19	22	07	06	48	Skerryvore
22	56	08	00	06	38	03	Dubh Artach
23	55	41	36	06	32	03	Frenchman's Rocks
24	55	40	20	06	30	55	Orsay Island
25	55	35	19	06	20	12	Mull of Oa
26	55	17	57	05	47	52	Mull of Kintyre

**B. ANALYSIS.** The following comments regarding the British Straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 23, "Straight Baselines: United Kingdom," 26 June 1970:

This Order establishes the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man is measured. This, generally, is low-water line round the coast, including the coast of all islands, but between Cape Wrath and the Mull of Kintyre a series of straight lines joining specified points lying generally on the seaward side of the islands lying off the coast are used, and where there are well defined bays elsewhere lines not exceeding 24 miles in length drawn across the bays are used.

The bay closing lines are not specified in the order but on the map "Foreign Fishing Rights and Concessions within the Fisheries Limits of the British Isles", prepared by the Hydrographer, 1965 closing lines have been indicated for the following bays:

- a) Firth of Clyde
- b) Solway Firth including Luce and Wigtown Bays
- c) Morecambe Bay
- d) Tremadoc Bay
- e) Bristol Channel including Carmarthen Bay (all on the west coast of Great Britain);
- f) the Thames Estuary
- g) The Wash
- h) the Humber Estuary
- i) Firth of Forth
- j) Firth of Tay
- k) Moray Firth (all on the east coast of Great Britain); and
- l) Belfast Lough (in Northern Ireland)

In addition, on the south coast of Great Britain, straight baselines appear to have been drawn from the mainland to the western tip of the Isle of Wight and from the southern point of the same isle to Selsey Bill, also on the mainland. These lines enclose the Solent, the harbor of Southampton. Since they are not included within the straight baselines, the assumption is that the United Kingdom considers the water a juridical bay or a harbor roadstead.

The straight baselines of the Order in Council have been plotted on a large scale chart for the following analysis:

Line sector	Length (nm)	Comments
1-2	40.25	Joins the mainland of Scotland with the northern point of Lewis and Harris; closes the Minch, the main passage between the Hebrides and the mainland.

2-3	3.1	Parallel to the general direction of the coast; joins offshore rock situated within 1 nautical mile of shore.
3-4	18.5	Line skims the coast at a distance of approximately 1.5 nautical miles on the average; coast indented but not markedly; no offshore islands or rocks.
4-5	2.4	Lines from 4 to 7 enclose a deep bay on Lewis; 4-5 within 10° of general direction of coast.
5-6	1.4	Same general situation.
6-7	4.3	Completes bay closing by returning to mainland cape on Harris.
7-8	0.8	Closes small bay.
8-9	3.8	Joins small rock immediately adjacent to coast; closes a deep bay.
9-10	12.8	Approximately 6° from the general trend of the coast; joins island nearly 6 nautical miles from the shore; numerous islets and indentations.
10-11	22.1	Departs from the general direction of the coast by approximately 16° to close the Sound of Harris, an inter-island passage; island situated slightly over 7 nautical miles from shore; Baselines 1 - 11 leave the Flannan islands and St. Kilda group outside of straight baselines.
11-12	9.0	Change in general trend of the coast; line joins Haskeir islands with Heiskar islands, both situated approximately 7 nautical miles from the shore;
12-13	20.4	Line joins main island cape at an angle of approximately 35°, as determined by the general trend of the Uist islands; necessary if Heiskar group to be enclosed.
13-14	13.9	Generally parallel to the trend of the coast; encloses the Sound of Barra, an inter-island passage.

14-15	3.6	Headland to headland; encloses bay-like coastal depression.
15-16	0.75	Joins Barra and Vatersay islands enclosing narrow inter-island passage.
16-17	1.2	Follows general trend; joins offshore islet.
17-18	7.2	Follows general trend of the coast; joins islet with Mingulay island.
18-19	1.5	Follows general trend of the coast.
19-20	1.4	Begins to change direction to tie the Hebrides back to the mainland of Scotland.
20-21	33.2	Extends southeastward to tie the Hebrides to Skerryvore, an isolated rock approximately 37 nautical miles from the mainland and 9 nautical miles from Tiree; closes the Sea of the Hebrides which with Little Minch, North Minch and The Minch forms main passage between Scotland and the Hebrides.
21-22	19.6	Joins Dubh Artach, a rock situated approximately 34 nautical miles from the mainland and 13 nautical miles from Mull island.
22-23	26.5	Parallel to the general trend of the coast; joins to rock immediately offshore from large island of Islay; closes Firth of Lorne, a fjord.
23-24	1.0	Turning point in change of coastal direction.
24-25	7.9	Follows general trend of the coast; closes Loch Indaal, a true bay.
25-26	25.5	Rejoins mainland at peninsula of Kintyre; departs from general direction of coast by approximately 40°; necessary to close mainland; encloses Sound of Jura, an insular "fjord."
Total	282.10	

The U.K. straight baselines total 282.10 nautical miles; the average length of a segment is approximately 11.25 nautical miles. There are four segments over 24 miles in length; the longest sector (1 - 2) is 40.25 nautical miles. The sector closes the island-mainland passage in the north. The southern sector is closed by lines 20 - 22 which measure 52.8 nautical miles in total.

The Hebrides and associated islands "screen" virtually all of the mainland coast. The water area enclosed by the straight baselines is estimated to exceed the land area enclosed by a ratio nearly identical with that of Norway, i.e. 3.5:1.

### c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

#### MARITIME BOUNDARIES: U.K.-FRANCE

Arbitration on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf,  
excerpts, 1977 and 1978

1977 Decision

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) below, the course of the boundary between the portions of the continental shelf appertaining to the UK and France respectively, westward of 30 minutes west... the coordinates of which points are as follows:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
A	50° 07' 29"	00° 30' 00"
B	50° 08' 27"	01° 00' 00"
C	50° 09' 15"	01° 30' 00"
D	50° 09' 14"	02° 03' 26"
D1	49° 57' 50"	02° 48' 24"
D2	49° 46' 30"	02° 56' 30"
D3	49° 38' 30"	03° 21' 00"
D4	49° 33' 12"	03° 34' 50"
E	49° 32' 42"	03° 42' 44"
F	49° 32' 08"	03° 55' 47"
F1	49° 27' 40"	04° 17' 54"
G	49° 27' 23"	04° 21' 46"
H	49° 23' 14"	04° 32' 39"
I	49° 14' 28"	05° 11' 00"
J	49° 13' 22"	05° 18' 00"
K	49° 13' 00"	05° 20' 40"
L	49° 12' 10"	05° 40' 30"
M	49° 12' 00"	05° 41' 30"
N	48° 06' 00"	09° 36' 30"

(2) To the north and west of the Channel Islands, the boundary between the portions of the continental shelf appertaining to the UK(Channel Islands) and to [France] respectively shall be the line composed of segments of arcs of circles of a 12-mile radius drawn from the baselines of the Bailiwick of Guernsey... between Points X, X1, X2, X3, X4 and Y, the coordinates of which Points are as follows:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
X	49° 55' 05"	02° 03' 26"
X1	49° 55' 40"	02° 08' 45"
X2	49° 55' 15"	02° 22' 00"
X3	49° 39' 40"	02° 40' 30"
X4	49° 34' 30"	02° 55' 30"
Y	49° 18' 22"	02° 56' 10"

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf  
In the Area East of 30 Minutes West of the Greenwich Meridian,  
excerpts, 1982

Article 1

1. Subject to Article 2 of this Agreement, the boundary between the parts of the continental shelf which appertain to the UK and France respectively, eastward of 30 minutes west of the Greenwich Meridian, shall be a line composed of loxodromes joining in the sequence given the points defined as follows by means of their coordinates:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
1	50° 07' 29"	00° 30' 00"
2	50° 13' 13"	00° 15' 30"
3	50° 14' 12"	00° 02' 14"
4	50° 19' 41"	00° 36' 12"
5	50° 23' 22"	00° 46' 39"
6	50° 38' 38"	01° 07' 26"
7	50° 47' 50"	01° 15' 28"
8	50° 53' 47"	01° 16' 58"
9	50° 57' 00"	01° 21' 25"
10	51° 02' 19"	01° 32' 53"
11	51° 05' 58"	01° 43' 31"
12	51° 14' 27"	01° 57' 18"
13	51° 20' 11"	02° 02' 18"
14	51° 30' 14"	02° 07' 18"

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Territorial  
Sea in the Straits of Dover, excerpts, 1988

Article 1

1. The boundary between the territorial sea of the UK and the territorial sea of France shall be a line composed of loxodromes joining in the sequence given the points defined as follows by means of their coordinates:



Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
I	50° 49' 95" 95	01° 15' 53" 43
II	50° 53' 47" 00	01° 16' 58" 00
III	50° 57' 00" 00	01° 21' 25" 00
IV	51° 02' 19" 00	01° 32' 53" 00
V	51° 05' 58" 00	01° 43' 31" 00
VI	51° 12' 00" 72	01° 53' 20" 07

....

#### Article 2

Points 1 and VI as defined above shall be the new final points of the boundaries delimiting the parts of the continental shelf appertaining respectively to the UK and France in the area east of 30 minutes west of the Greenwich Meridian.

These boundaries are composed of loxodromes joining:

- (a) points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and I and,
- (b) points VI, 12, 13 and 14...

#### MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.K.-IRELAND

Agreement Concerning the Delimitation of Areas of the Continental Shelf between Two Countries, excerpts, 1988

#### Article 1 - Irish Sea and South-West Area

1) The boundary between parts of the continental shelf which appertains to the UK and Republic of Ireland, respectively, in the area south of latitude 53° 39' North shall be a line composed of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude joining, in the sequence given in schedule A to this Agreement, the points set out in that Schedule.

#### Article 2 - North-West Area

1) The boundary between the parts of the continental shelf which appertain to the UK and the Republic of Ireland, respectively, in the area west of longitude 06° 45' West shall be a line composed of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude joining, in the sequence given in Schedule B to this Agreement, the points set out in that Schedule.

#### Schedule A

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
1	53° 39'.00	05° 17'.00
2	53° 32'.00	05° 17'.00
3	53° 32'.00	05° 19'.00
4	53° 26'.00	05° 19'.00
5	53° 26'.00	05° 20'.00
6	53° 09'.00	05° 20'.00
7	53° 09'.00	05° 19'.00
8	52° 59'.00	05° 19'.00
9	52° 59'.00	05° 22'.50
10	52° 52'.00	05° 22'.50
11	52° 52'.00	05° 24'.50
12	52° 44'.00	05° 24'.50

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
13	52° 44'.00	05° 28'.00
14	52° 32'.00	05° 25'.00
15	52° 32'.00	05° 22'.80
16	52° 24'.00	05° 22'.80
17	52° 24'.00	05° 35'.00
18	52° 16'.00	05° 35'.00
19	52° 16'.00	05° 39'.00
20	52° 12'.00	05° 39'.00
21	52° 12'.00	05° 42'.00
22	52° 08'.00	05° 42'.00
23	52° 08'.00	05° 46'.00
24	52° 04'.00	05° 46'.00
25	52° 04'.00	05° 50'.00
26	52° 00'.00	05° 50'.00
27	52° 00'.00	05° 54'.00
28	51° 58'.00	05° 54'.00
29	51° 58'.00	05° 57'.00
30	51° 54'.00	05° 57'.00
31	51° 54'.00	06° 00'.00
32	51° 50'.00	06° 00'.00
33	51° 50'.00	06° 06'.00
34	51° 40'.00	06° 06'.00
35	51° 40'.00	06° 18'.00
36	51° 30'.00	06° 18'.00
37	51° 30'.00	06° 33'.00
38	51° 20'.00	06° 33'.00
39	51° 20'.00	06° 42'.00
40	51° 10'.00	06° 42'.00
41	51° 10'.00	06° 48'.00
42	51° 00'.00	06° 48'.00
43	51° 00'.00	07° 03'.00
44	50° 50'.00	07° 03'.00
45	50° 50'.00	07° 12'.00
46	50° 40'.00	07° 12'.00

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
47	50° 40'.00	07° 36'.00
48	50° 30'.00	07° 36'.00
49	50° 30'.00	08° 00'.00
50	50° 20'.00	08° 00'.00
51	50° 20'.00	08° 12'.00
52	50° 10'.00	08° 12'.00
53	50° 10'.00	08° 24'.00
54	50° 00'.00	08° 24'.00
55	50° 00'.00	08° 36'.00
56	49° 50'.00	08° 36'.00
57	49° 50'.00	08° 45'.00
58	49° 40'.00	08° 45'.00
59	49° 40'.00	08° 54'.00
60	49° 30'.00	08° 54'.00
61	49° 30'.00	09° 03'.00
62	49° 20'.00	09° 03'.00
63	49° 20'.00	09° 12'.00
64	49° 10'.00	09° 12'.00
65	49° 10'.00	09° 17'.00
66	49° 00'.00	09° 17'.00
67	49° 00'.00	09° 24'.00
68	48° 50'.00	09° 24'.00
69	48° 50'.00	09° 36'.00
70	48° 30'.00	09° 36'.00
71	48° 30'.00	09° 48'.00
72	48° 20'.00	09° 48'.00
73	48° 20'.00	10° 00'.00
74	48° 10'.00	10° 00'.00
75	48° 10'.00	10° 24'.00
76	48° 00'.00	10° 24'.00
77	48° 00'.00	10° 38'.00
78	47° 50'.00	10° 38'.00
79	47° 50'.00	10° 46'.00
80	47° 40'.00	10° 46'.00

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
81	47° 40'.00	10° 59'.00
82	47° 30'.00	10° 59'.00
83	47° 30'.00	11° 12'.00
84	47° 20'.00	11° 12'.00
85	47° 20'.00	11° 25'.00
86	47° 10'.00	11° 25'.00
87	47° 10'.00	11° 38'.00
88	47° 00'.00	11° 38'.00
89	47° 00'.00	11° 51'.00
90	46° 50'.00	11° 51'.00
91	46° 50'.00	12° 04'.00
92	46° 40'.00	12° 04'.00
93	46° 40'.00	12° 12'.00
94	46° 34'.00	12° 12'.00

Schedule B

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
95	55° 28'.00	06° 45'.00
96	55° 28'.00	06° 48'.00
97	55° 30'.00	06° 48'.00
98	55° 30'.00	06° 51'.00
99	55° 35'.00	06° 51'.00
100	55° 35'.00	06° 57'.00
101	55° 40'.00	06° 57'.00
102	55° 40'.00	07° 02'.00
103	55° 45'.00	07° 02'.00
104	55° 45'.00	07° 08'.00
105	55° 50'.00	07° 08'.00
106	55° 50'.00	07° 15'.00
107	55° 55'.00	07° 15'.00
108	55° 55'.00	07° 23'.00
109	56° 00'.00	07° 23'.00
110	56° 00'.00	08° 13'.00

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
111	56° 05'.00	08° 13'.00
112	56° 05'.00	08° 39'.50
113	56° 10'.00	08° 39'.50
114	56° 10'.00	09° 07'.00
115	56° 21'.50	09° 07'.00
116	56° 21'.50	10° 30'.00
117	56° 32'.50	10° 30'.00
118	56° 32'.50	12° 12'.00
119	56° 42'.00	12° 12'.00
120	56° 42'.00	14° 00'.00
121	56° 49'.00	14° 00'.00
122	56° 49'.00	15° 36'.00
123	56° 56'.00	15° 36'.00
124	56° 56'.00	17° 24'.00
125	57° 05'.50	17° 24'.00
126	57° 05'.50	19° 30'.00
127	57° 14'.00	19° 30'.00
128	57° 14'.00	21° 32'.00
129	57° 22'.00	21° 32'.00
130	57° 22'.00	23° 57'.40
131	57° 28'.00	23° 57'.40
132	57° 28'.00	25° 31'.50

# MARITIME BOUNDARIES: U.K.-DENMARK

## Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, excerpts, 1971

### Article 1

The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to [Denmark] and the which appertains to the U.K. is in principle a line which at every point is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the territorial sea of each country is measured.

### Article 2

(1) In implementation of the principle set forth in article 1, the dividing line shall be an arc of a great circle between the following points:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
1	56° 05' 12.0"	03° 15' 00.0"
2	55° 55' 09.4"	03° 21' 00.0"

Article 3

(1) In the north the termination point of the dividing line is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of [Denmark and the U.K.].

(2) In the south the termination point of the dividing line is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of [Denmark, U.K. and Germany].

MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.K.-GERMANY

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea, excerpts, 1971

Article 1

(1) The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the [U.K.] and that part which appertains to [Germany] shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following points in the sequence given below:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
1	55° 45' 54.0"	03° 22' 13.0"
2	55° 50' 06.0"	03° 24' 00.0"
3	55° 55' 09.4"	03° 21' 00.0"

(2) In the south the termination point of the dividing line shall be point no. 1 which is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of the [U.K., Germany, and the Netherlands].

(3) In the north the termination point of the dividing line shall be point no. 3, which is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of the [U.K., Germany, and Denmark].

MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.K.-NETHERLANDS

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea, excerpts, 1971

DESIRING to establish a boundary between the respective parts of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea on the basis of a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the territorial sea of each country is at present measured;

Article 1

(1) Subject to Article 2 of this Agreement the dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the [U.K.] and that part which appertains to the [Netherlands] shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following points, in the sequence given below:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
1	51° 48' 18"	02° 28' 54"
2	51° 59' 00"	02° 37' 36"
3	52° 01' 00"	02° 39' 30"
4	52° 05' 18"	02° 42' 12"
5	52° 06' 00"	02° 42' 54"
6	52° 12' 24"	02° 50' 24"
7	52° 17' 24"	02° 56' 00"
8	52° 25' 00"	03° 03' 30"
9	52° 37' 18"	03° 11' 00"
10	52° 47' 00"	03° 12' 18"
11	52° 53' 00"	03° 10' 30"

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
12	53° 18' 06"	03° 03' 24"
13	53° 28' 12"	03° 01' 00"
14	53° 35' 06"	02° 59' 18"
15	53° 40' 06"	02° 57' 24"
16	53° 57' 48"	02° 52' 00"
17	54° 22' 48"	02° 45' 48"
18	54° 37' 18"	02° 53' 54"
19	55° 45' 54"	03° 22' 13"

#### Article 2

(1) In the south the termination point of the dividing line shall be point no. 1, which is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of the [U.K., the Netherlands, and Belgium].

(2) In the north the termination point of the dividing line shall be point No. 19, which is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of the [U.K., the Netherlands, and Germany].

#### CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: U.K.-NORWAY

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, excerpts, 1965

#### Article 1

The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and that part which appertains to the Kingdom of Norway shall be based, with certain minor divergencies for administrative convenience, on a line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the territorial sea of each country is measured.

#### Article 2

(1) In implementation of the principles set forth in Article 1, the dividing line shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following points, in the sequence given below:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
1	56° 05' 12"	03° 15' 00"
2	56° 35' 42"	02° 36' 48"
3	57° 54' 18"	01° 57' 54"
4	58° 25' 48"	01° 29' 00"
5	59° 17' 24"	01° 42' 42"
6	59° 53' 48"	02° 04' 36"
7	61° 21' 24"	01° 47' 24"
8	61° 44' 12"	01° 33' 36"

Protocol Supplementary to the Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, excerpts, 1978

POSITION	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
8	61° 44' 12.00"	01° 33' 36.00"
9	61° 44' 12.00"	01° 33' 13.44"
10	62° 16' 43.93"	01° 10' 40.66"
11	62° 19' 40.72"	01° 08' 30.96"
12	62° 22' 21.00"	01° 06' 28.21"
13	62° 24' 56.68"	01° 04' 25.86"
14	62° 27' 32.82"	01° 02' 17.70"
15	62° 30' 09.83"	01° 00' 05.92"
16	62° 32' 47.29"	00° 57' 48.32"
17	62° 36' 20.75"	00° 54' 44.78"
18	62° 39' 57.99"	00° 51' 29.48"
19	62° 44' 16.31"	00° 47' 27.69"
20	62° 53' 29.49"	00° 38' 27.91"
21	62° 58' 21.06"	00° 33' 31.01"
22	63° 03' 20.71"	00° 28' 12.51"
23	63° 38' 10.68"	00° 10' 59.31"
24	63° 44' 12.83"	00° 18' 08.35"
25	63° 50' 26.89"	00° 25' 47.30"
26	63° 53' 14.93"	00° 29' 19.55"

# MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.K.-BELGIUM

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, excerpts, 1991

DESIRING to establish the common boundary between their respective parts of the continental shelf, taking full account of the current rules of international law on international boundaries in order to achieve an equitable solution...

## Article 1

(1) The boundary between that part of the continental shelf which appertains to the [U.K.] and that part which appertains to [Belgium] shall be a line composed of loxodromes joining in the sequence given by the points defined as follows by their coordinates:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
1	51° 33' 28"	02° 14' 18"
2	51° 36' 47"	02° 15' 12"
3	51° 48' 18"	02° 28' 54"